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LIST OF CORRECTIONS

TO

THE STANDING ORDERS OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE

(LAND REVENUE, SETTLEMENT AND MISCELLANEOUS).

1900 EDITION.

For the 1st quarter of 1906.

[PRICE, 2 *annas.*] [3 *pence.*]

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Presented by Mr. G. B. Bakshi
Tanjore.

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Pages 6 and 7—S.O. No. 4, paragraph 2:

For the penultimate sentence of the paragraph *substitute*—

"The rates will not apply to the delta tracts of the Gódávari, Kistna and Guntúr districts, nor to the lands irrigated by the Kurnool-Cuddapah canal, the Periyár Project in Madura, or the Ponnalur tank in the Nellore district."

B.P., No. 6, Sett., 6-1-06.

Pages 24 and 25—S.O. No. 14 :

Substitute the following for the Standing Order :—

RULES FOR THE SUSPENSION AND REMISSION OF LAND REVENUE UNDER EXCEPTIONAL CIRCUMSTANCES.

Relief under exceptional circumstances.—In very exceptional circumstances, *i.e.*, on the occurrence of either widespread calamities such as famine, drought and general failure of crops, or of local calamities caused by hail-storms, floods, locusts and the like, suspension or remission of assessment may be allowed according to the following rules :—

A.—Widespread Calamities.

I.—Grant of Suspensions or Remissions.

1. In seasons of exceptional drought or famine, when there has been general failure of crop, the Revenue officers should take the initiative and make arrangements, as soon as the unfavourable character of the season has declared itself, for a thorough inspection of the crops and the submission, if necessary, of proposals for suspension or remission of revenue on the lines indicated in paragraphs 2 to 6 *infra* for the consideration and orders of the Board and Government.

G.O., No. 523, Rev., 11-6-02, paragraph 8.

2. *Circumstances to be considered in deciding whether any relief is necessary and whether it should take the shape of suspension or remission.*—In submitting proposals for the grant of relief and as to the form it should take, Collectors should be guided by the following considerations among others :—

(*a*) the outturn for the year of the dry crops, both early and late, in the tract reported on ;

(*b*) the crop history of the tract during the two previous years ;

(*c*) the abundance or paucity of its irrigation sources including wells, the irrigation results of the year and the question whether the dry cultivation is the main or a subordinate feature of the tract ;

(*d*) the prices of produce prevailing in the year and the probability of prices ruling high in the next season also ; and

(*e*) any special local circumstances which may indicate the need or the absence of need for relief.

Paragraph 2 of B.P., No. 36, Sett., 30-1-00.

3. *Suspension of revenue.*—(i) Any suspension of the collection of revenue must relate to a definite kist and must be for a specified period, which cannot, without the sanction of Government, extend beyond the current fasli. Ordinarily any suspension of a kist within the fasli should be sanctioned by the Board of Revenue. But it is desirable that any order granting a suspension of revenue should be made public before the date of collection arrives. Therefore if the sanction of the Board cannot be obtained before the date on which the collection of the kist should commence, the Collector may, by a formal order, postpone the collection of the kist for any specified period within the fasli. Such action should be immediately reported to the Board. As soon as an

order, whether of the Collector or of the Board, directing the postponement of the collection of a kist, has been made, it shall be promptly published for the information of the ryots of the villages or tracts concerned by beat of drum and other means.

(ii) If the period for which the collection of any kist has been postponed under the last clause expires before definite orders as to the collection or remission of the kist have been received, the Collector should extend the period of suspension within the fasli, immediately reporting his action to the Board.

(iii) Suspension of revenue beyond the fasli and remission of revenue can be sanctioned only by Government. If, therefore, in exceptional circumstances, the Collector considers that suspension beyond the fasli or remission of any kist which has been suspended under this paragraph is absolutely necessary, he shall submit his recommendation to the Board in sufficient time to allow the orders of the Board and Government to be obtained before the sanctioned period of suspension has expired or before the end of the fasli.

Paragraphs 8 and 11 of the Government of India Resolution, No. 3—99-2, dated 25th March 1905, paragraph 3 of the letter from the Government of India, No. 461—99-3, dated 25th March 1905, and paragraph 4 of the letter from the Local Government to the Government of India, No. 1131, dated 20th November 1905.

4. *Remission of revenue on wet lands.*—(i) When the crop on wet lands is totally lost, remission may be granted under the rules for season remissions contained in Board's Standing Order No. 13.

(ii) When the crop on wet lands is partially lost, remission may, if sanctioned by Government, be granted either in settled or unsettled tracts, and will be determined in accordance with the rules relating to unsettled tracts in Board's Standing Order No. 13 (ii) and with reference to the average loss in the whole tract in which such remission is granted.

B.P., No. 249, 21-5-89, paragraph 12 of B.P., No. 172, Rev. Sett., 7-3-92, paragraph 4 of B.P., No. 185, 10-3-92, and G.O., No. 523, Rev., 11-6-02, paragraph 5.

(iii) *Mamul waste.*—The District Collector, when framing proposals for granting remission under clauses (i) or (ii) of this paragraph, may include wet mamul waste in the tract for which relief is proposed, provided that the land could not in any case have been cultivated owing to want of water and provided that his reasons for thinking that the holders of such land require special relief are at the same time fully explained.

Note.—" Mamul waste " is occupied land which is not cultivated regularly in a normal year and which would presumably have been left uncultivated even if the season had been a normal one.

G.O., No. 523, Rev., 11-6-02, paragraph 7.

(iv) Where it is impossible to determine a uniform rate for any given tract, as in cases where the loss though considerable is confined to limited areas, such as the ayakat of a small tank, District Collectors may recommend for special sanction the grant, in lieu of an all-round percentage remission, of remission on those portions of recognized fields on which the crop has been totally lost, provided that each such portion is not less than one acre in extent and that arrangements can be made so that the jamabandi officer will be in a position to be satisfied in each case that the fields in respect of which remission is applied for have been properly inspected and the loss thereon duly verified.

G.O., No. 523, Rev., 11-6-02.

5. *Remission of revenue on dry lands.*—(i) For loss of crop on dry lands remission may be granted if sanctioned by Government in accordance with the scale given in the next clause, but it must be given at uniform rates, calculated, not with reference to individual losses, but with reference to the average loss in the whole tract to which the relief is granted.

G.Os., Nos. 761, Rev., 8-12-98, and 401, Rev., 28-4-00.

(ii) *The scale on which remission may be granted.*—No relief will be granted in respect of tracts in which the average yield is one-half of the ordinary yield or more. When it is less, remission will ordinarily be granted on the following scale:—

When the yield is between one-half and one-third of an average yield	From 25 to 50 per cent.
When it is between one-third and one-sixth	,, 50 to 75 ,,
When it is one-sixth or less	,, 75 to 100 ,,

B.P., No. 810, 11-3-85; B.P., No. 457, 10-3-87; B.P., No. 64, Rev. Sett., 13-2-89, and paragraph 4 of B.P., No. 327, Land Rev., 28-8-96.

Note.—In estimating the average outturn of an affected tract, the crop on all protected lands, *i.e.*, lands irrigated by wells, doruvus, etc., all lands occupied by permanent topes (date, palmyrah, etc.) as well as dry mamul waste lands should be excluded; but the crop on other fields which may have yielded fairly as well as land which has been left uncultivated owing to failure of rain should be included.

"Mamul waste" is occupied land which is not cultivated regularly in a normal year and which would presumably have been left uncultivated even if the season had been a normal one.

G.O., No. 465, Rev., 15-5-00, and G.O., No. 955, Rev., 11-9-00.

(iii) *Relief on land left waste.*—For occupied dry waste other than mamul waste within the tract, the same rate of relief will be given as for land on which the crop has failed.

G.O., No. 761, Rev., 8-12-98, and G.O., No. 401, Rev., 28-4-00.

6. *Lands cultivated without permission, and minor inam lands.*—Any concessions allowed to ordinary ryotwari lands may be allowed to lands cultivated without permission, provided that the Collector is satisfied that the cultivation is otherwise unobjectionable; also to minor inam lands charged with full assessment, or with a quit-rent or jodi equal to or more than the full assessment. Concessions to other minor inams will be allowed only in special cases, for which full reasons must be given by the Collector.

Paragraph 8 of B.P., No. 275, 7-1-92, and paragraph 2 of letter from the Local Government to the Government of India, No. 181, Rev., 26-2-06.

7. *Refunds.*—In all cases where remission is granted, amounts already paid may be refunded under the rules for refunds elsewhere given; but the remission of cesses does not follow on the remission of land revenue.

B.P., No. 2400, 17-12-72, and G.O., No. 401, Rev., 28-4-00.

II.—Adjustment of Suspended Revenue.

8. *Method of collecting suspended revenue.*—Before the collection of suspended revenue is carried out, some time should be allowed to ryots to recover from the effects of the bad season which has necessitated the suspension. The revenue suspended under paragraph 3

above should therefore not be collected until one fair harvest subsequent to the failure has been reaped. Collectors should, about two months before the commencement of the kistbandi of the year following that in which revenue was suspended, submit for the consideration and orders of the Board and Government a report as to how the early crops of that year have fared and whether the whole of the suspended revenue and, if not, what portion thereof, can be collected with the current kists. Similar reports as to the portion of the suspended revenue to be collected with subsequent kists should be submitted in succeeding years until the whole of the suspended revenue is either realised or written off.

Paragraph 13 (vii) of the Resolution of the Government of India, No. 3-99-2, 25-3-05.

9. *Circumstances justifying remission of suspended kists.*—Revenue which has been under suspension for three years should ordinarily, and, as a matter of course, be remitted and should, for that purpose, be included in the quarterly statement of irrecoverable arrears. Further, in the case of fully assessed tracts with a fairly constant outturn, the amount of revenue under suspension at any given time should not, as a rule, exceed the revenue demand of an ordinary year. When the amount suspended exceeds this limit, remission of the excess may ordinarily be recommended in the manner indicated above. These concessions are not applicable, as a matter of course, to unirrigated tracts of fertile soil where on account of the uncertainty of rainfall or other causes the revenue is pitched so low that in a really bumper year the people could, without hardship, afford to pay very much more than the revenue of a single year.

Paragraph 12 (vi) of the Resolution of the Government of India, No. 3—99-2, 25-3-05.

B.—Local Calamities.

10. The rules laid down in paragraphs 1 to 9 above in regard to the relief to be granted on occasions of widespread calamity will also apply generally to the relief of distress caused by local calamities, subject to the following modifications:—

(i) Such relief, instead of being given on the same scale throughout the tract affected, should, as a rule, be based on a field-to-field inspection directed to the determination of the actual damage suffered by each individual;

(ii) the degree of relief to be granted will, instead of being regulated by the rates prescribed in paragraph 5 *supra*, be determined by Government with reference to the circumstances of each particular case;

(iii) in deciding whether relief is necessary or not, regard should be had not merely to the field affected but to the entire property or holding of the landlord or ryot to whom the field belongs and by whom relief is applied for.

Paragraph 18 of the Resolution of the Government of India, No. 3-99-2, 25-3-05.

B.P. No. 83, Sett., 12-3-06.

Page 30—S.O. No. 15, paragraph 12:

In line 4 *delete* the words "for cultivation".

B.P., No. 17, 2-2-06.

[1900 Edn.] [1st quarter 1906—April 1906.]

Page 31—S.O. No. 15, paragraph 17:

In lines 1 and 2 *delete* the words "for purposes of cultivation".

B.P., No. 17, 2-2-06.

[1900 Edn.] [1st quarter 1906—April 1906.]

Page 74—S.O. No. 27, paragraph 2:

In line 3, after the word "holding", *insert* "or in the revenue payable by him".

B.P., No. 406, Sett., 20-12-05.

[1900 Edn.] [1st quarter 1906—April 1906.]

Page 85—Appendix I to S.O. No. 4:

For the heading of Section B, *substitute* the following:—

"*Rules for the levy of water-cess on inam and zamindari lands in the delta tracts of the Gódávari, Kistna and Guntúr districts.*

B.P., No. 6, Sett., 6-1-06.

[1900 Edn.] [1st quarter 1906—April 1906.]

Pages 85 and 86—Appendix I, Section B, to S.O. No. 4:

For Rule II, *substitute* the following:—

Rule II.

(1) Cultivators of lands registered as dry will be allowed to apply for or to relinquish water for wet crops every year, on condition that a formal application on a printed form as prescribed in the appendix to these rules is made to the head of the village not later than the dates specified below. When a ryot's application for water in respect of a particular field or fields has been accepted, he shall not be called upon to repeat his application in the succeeding year, unless it was stated in the application that water was required for one year only.

Application for irrigation to be supplied—

(*a*) For a first crop—15th January.

(*b*) For a second crop—31st October.

Relinquishments of irrigation—15th January.

Note.—(i) In the case of low-lying lands liable to submersion in July, August or September, applications for water for a first crop may be made up to 31st August.

(ii) Applications for water for a second crop grown during the ordinary first crop season should be made by the 31st July.

(iii) The words "lands registered as dry" occurring in this rule shall, in the case of proprietary villages and minor inams in which there are *mamul wet* lands, be taken to mean "lands not recognised as *mamul wet*."

(2) The head of the village shall submit applications for irrigation and relinquishments of irrigation received by him to the Tahsildar, within three days after the latest date prescribed for the presentation thereof, with all the necessary particulars filled in with the aid of the karnam. Every application shall be prepared in triplicate, except when it has to be forwarded to the Public Works Department, when it shall be prepared in quadruplicate. The village headman shall retain the originals, which shall be pasted into file books kept for the purpose.

(3) When water is required for dry crops, application may be made at any time and should be in triplicate. It shall be dealt with in accordance with the procedure prescribed in clause (2).

(3-A) Clause (1) (*b*) and 3 of this rule apply respectively to applications for water for the irrigation of wet and dry second crops on *mamul wet* lands in proprietary villages and minor inams.

(4) When water is not available for all applicants, applications will ordinarily be accepted in the following order:—

(*a*) From applicants for water for two crops or one of sugar-cane, etc.

(*b*) For lands lying nearest the head of the channels.

(5) Every application for irrigation to be supplied, provided that water is available, and every application for irrigation to be discontinued, shall be disposed of by the Tahsildar. If no reference to the Public Works Department be necessary, he shall retain the duplicate, endorse his orders on the triplicate and return it to the

applicant through the village headman. The duplicate copies retained in the taluk office should be pasted into file books kept for the purpose, all the applications relating to the same village being kept together.

(6) When reference to the Public Works Department is necessary, the Tahsildar shall forward to the Executive Engineer the quadruplicate copy of the application and obtain his approval. All the applications from one village should be sent in one packet so as to enable the Public Works Department subordinate to dispose of all these applications in one inspection. On receipt of such approval, the Tahsildar shall pass orders on the application in the manner prescribed in clause (5).

(7) Printed forms of applications will be kept in stock by the village headman.

(8) The Tahsildar will, immediately after the latest dates prescribed for applications and relinquishments, send to the Executive Engineer of the division concerned a statement showing village by village the total areas involved.

B.P., No. 6, Sett., 6-1-06.

[1900 Edn.] [1st quarter 1906—April 1906.]

Page 87—Appendix I, Section B, to S.O. No. 4:

At the end of the Rules in Section B, *insert* the following .—

APPENDIX.

(Referred to in Rule II.)

Application for water to irrigate wet crops on dry land in village, taluk.

Name of applicant . Fasli .

Survey number and sub-division.	Area for which water is wanted.	Is water required for only one fasli?	If tenant, has pattadar consented to the application?	Was the land irrigated for wet before and how long?	Did Public Works Department refuse or sanction water before and when?	How classed in the Settlement register (irrigable dry, poramboke, inam, etc.)?	Channel from which water can be taken.	Orders.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

Note.—Columns 1—4 to be filled in by the applicant and 5—8 by the village officers.

B.P., No. 6, Sett., 6-1-06.

[1900 Edn.]. [1st quarter 1906—April 1906.]

Page 88—Appendix I, Section C, to S.O. No. 4:

For the heading of Section C, *substitute* the following :—

" *Rules for the levy of water-cess on Government dry lands in the delta tracts of the Góddávari, Kistna and Guntúr districts.*"

B.P., No. 6, Sett., 6-1-06.

[1900 Edn.]. [1st quarter 1906—April 1906.]

Page 89—Appendix I, Section C, to S.O. No. 4:

For Rule II *substitute* the following :—

RULE II.

(1) Cultivators of lands registered as dry will be allowed to apply for or to relinquish water for wet crops every year, on condition that a formal application on a printed form as prescribed in the appendix to these rules is made to the head of the village not later than the dates specified below. When a ryot's application for water in respect of a particular field or fields has been accepted, he shall not be called upon to repeat his application in the succeeding year, unless it was stated in the application that water was required for one year only.

Applications for irrigation to be supplied—

(*a*) For a first crop—15th January.
(*b*) For a second crop—31st October.

Relinquishments of irrigation—15th January.

Note.—(i) In the case of low-lying lands liable to submersion in July, August or September, applications for water for a first crop may be made up to 31st August.

(ii) Applications for water for a second crop grown during the ordinary first-crop season should be made by the 31st July.

(2) The head of the village shall submit applications for irrigation and relinquishments of irrigation received by him to the Tahsildar within three days after the latest date prescribed for the presentation thereof with all the necessary particulars filled in with the aid of the karnam. Every application shall be prepared in triplicate, except when it has to be forwarded to the Public Works Department, when it shall be prepared in quadruplicate. The village headman shall retain the originals, which shall be pasted into file books kept for the purpose.

(3) When water is required for dry crops, application may be made at any time and should be in triplicate. It shall be dealt with in accordance with the procedure prescribed in clause (2).

Note.—Rule II (1) (*b*) and (3) apply also to applications for water for second crop on registered wet lands.

(4) When water is not available for all applicants, applications will ordinarily be accepted in the following order :—

(*a*) From applicants for water for two crops or one of sugar-cane, etc.
(*b*) For lands lying nearest the head of the channels.

(5) Every application for irrigation to be supplied, provided that water is available, and every application for irrigation to be discontinued, shall be disposed of by the Tahsildar. If no reference to the Public Works Department be necessary, he shall retain the duplicate, endorse his orders on the triplicate and return it to the applicant through the village headman. The duplicate copies retained in the taluk office should be pasted into file books kept for the purpose, all the applications relating to the same village being kept together.

(6) When reference to the Public Works Department is necessary, the Tahsildar shall forward to the Executive Engineer the quadruplicate copy of the application and obtain his approval. All the applications from one village should be sent in one packet so as to enable the Public Works Department subordinate to dispose of all these applications in one inspection. On receipt of such approval, the Tahsildar shall pass orders on the application in the manner prescribed in clause (5).

(7) Printed forms of applications will be kept in stock by the village headman.

(8) The Tahsildar will, immediately after the latest dates prescribed for applications and relinquishments, send to the Executive Engineer of the division concerned a statement showing village by village the total areas involved.

B.P., No. 6, Sett., 6-1-06.

[1900 Edn.] [1st quarter 1906—April 1906.]

Page 90—Appendix I, Section C, to S.O. No. 4:

At the end of the Rules in Section C, *insert* the following:—

APPENDIX.

(Referred to in Rule II.)

Application for water to irrigate wet crops on dry land in village taluk.

Name of Applicant . Fasli .

Survey number and sub-division.	Area for which water is wanted.	Is water required for only one fasli?	If tenant, has pattadar consented to the application?	Was the land irrigated for wet before and how long?	Did Public Works Department refuse or sanction water before and when?	How classed in the Settlement register (irrigable dry, poramboke, inam, etc.)?	Channel from which water can be taken.	Orders.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

Note.—Columns 1—4 to be filled in by the applicant and 5—8 by the village officers.

B.P., No. 6, Sett., 6-1-06.

Page 93—Appendix I, Section E, to S.O. No. 4:

For Section E, *substitute* the following :—

Rules for the levy of water-cess for irrigation from the Periyár Project, Madura district.

PART I.

Periyár water will be supplied to Government or minor inam dry land, so far as available, at the following rates :—

	RS.	A.	P.
For a first wet crop	5	0	0
For a second wet crop	3	0	0
For sugarcane, betel or other crop remaining on the ground for the time of two crops ...	8	0	0
For a third wet crop	2	0	0
For a first dry crop systematically irrigated ...	5	0	0
For a second dry crop systematically irrigated.	3	0	0
For a first or second dry crop occasionally irrigated	2	8	0
For a third dry crop irrigated	1	0	0

2. No charge will be made for water used to convert dry land into wet during the first year unless a crop is grown. For the first crop raised after conversion, only half rates will be charged.

3. Any cultivator of ayan dry land may apply for water for cultivation of wet crops, provided that every such application shall be sent to the karnam not later than the 15th March for first crop and not later than the 31st July for the second crop, and shall be made in the following form :—

Date.
Village.
Ryot's name.
Survey number.
Area for which water is wanted.
Date from which water is wanted.
Nature of crop to be grown.
Whether application is for one year only or for permanent supply until relinquished.
Remarks.

4. Every such application is exempt from stamp duty. Printed forms of such application can be obtained from karnams, Revenue Inspectors or Tahsildars.

5. A register of applications will be kept by the karnam who, after verifying the entries in the application, shall forward it without delay to the Executive Engineer through the Tahsildar. The Executive Engineer will, after due scrutiny, endorse upon the application whether it is granted in whole or in part, or not at all. If the application is for permanent supply, he will file it in his office and issue separate orders in duplicate—one to the applicant and the other to the

Tahsildar. If the application is only for supply for the year, he will return the application with his orders endorsed on it to the Tahsildar who will send it to the karnam for delivery to the applicant. If the Executive Engineer considers that orders may at once issue on some of the Survey numbers, included in the application, but that prior enquiry is necessary regarding other survey numbers, he may grant the application regarding the former, while referring the latter for local inspection and report. The Executive Engineer, the Tahsildar and the karnam will maintain registers of applications showing whether they were granted or rejected. The karnam's register will be kept open to inspection by the villagers.

6. Unless in the original application it is stated that water is required for one year only, water will be supplied (if available) and if water is supplied, water-rate will be collected annually until a formal application for the irrigation to be discontinued has been made and accepted.

7. Every application for supply of water to be discontinued shall be in the following form and shall be in duplicate, one copy to the karnam and the other direct to the Executive Engineer not later than the 30th April. Printed forms will be obtainable from the karnam, Revenue Inspectors or Tahsildars :—

Date.
Village.
Ryot's name.
Survey number.
Area.
From what date water is not required.
Number and date of Executive Engineer's order sanctioning original supply of water.

Note.—Rules 6 and 7 do not apply to dry crops systematically irrigated nor to second crops raised on land registered either as wet or dry.

8. When water is required for dry crops, application may be made at any time and should be in duplicate, one copy being sent to the karnam and the other to the Executive Engineer.

9. Water-rate will be imposed for water taken not in accordance with these rules at the following rates :—

(1) If application is made for water after the prescribed date, an extra charge of four annas per acre for every week by which the application is late will be imposed subject to a maximum of half the water-rate provided that any application not received within ten weeks of the prescribed date will be regarded as null and void, and the applicant will be dealt with as though he had not applied at all.

(2) If water is taken without any application being made at all or if taken after an application is made and refused, or if it is taken from a sluice or channel or other source of supply different from that which is provided or approved by the responsible officer of the Public Works Department, an extra charge of half the water-rate will ordinarily be imposed. No extra charge will be imposed for water taken before the order of sanction is received provided that the supply is afterwards sanctioned and that the application was submitted by the due date.

10. Notwithstanding anything in the foregoing rules, Government reserve to itself the full right with or without reason given to discontinue either temporarily or permanently the supply of water to any land and to alter the charge for water supply to any land registered as dry, as from time to time may seem expedient.

Part II.

Inam and Zamindari Lands.

Periyár water will be supplied on application for mamul and registered wet lands in whole inams and zamindaries so far as the supply available permits. Such applications may be made at any time to the Executive Engineer, but will be liable to be rejected unless they are either presented by the proprietors or are signed by all the tenants holding land under a tank or unless the tenants making application undertake to pay the whole water-rate due under the tank and control the major portion of the ayacut or are otherwise in the opinion of the Executive Engineer substantial persons.

2. If water is taken without due sanction, an extra water-rate will be charged on the scale laid down for ayan lands under rule 9 *supra.*

3. Applications must be renewed each year. The fact that water is granted in one year confers no right to it in the succeeding year. The applications are exempt from stamp duty.

4. A uniform rate of Rs. 4 per acre on the entire area irrigated will be charged. An additional charge of Rs. 3 per acre will be charged for second crop and also for any crop that remains on the ground beyond the period of the first crop. Third crop will be charged Rs. 2 per acre.

5. Water-rate on these inam and zamindari lands will be collected in one instalment in March or otherwise as may be ordered by the Board, provisional demand being fixed wherever azimash is not completed.

Note.—A tenant may be called upon to pay for water obtained on his own application against the will of his landlord, and if he fails to pay, his property, real and personal, may be sold. In such a case, a tenant's real property means his right, title, and interest in any land in his holding. The sale of such real property will be free of encumbrances, but will leave unaffected the landlord's rights over the land. A tenant's rights in such cases should not be bought in on behalf of Government.

B.P., No. 6, Sett., 6-1-06.

Page 93—Appendix I to S.O. No. 4, paragraph 2:

Insert the following as section F in Appendix I:—

F.—Rules for the levy of water-cess for irrigation from the Ponnalur tank, Nellore district.

---

(1) If a wet crop such as paddy, sugarcane, betel, plantains, turmeric, or other crop requiring water for the same or a longer period, is raised for two years in succession and irrigated from the tank, water-cess, in addition to the present revenue, will be charged for the first year at the rates shown in column 4 of the schedule hereto annexed, and for the second year and every year thereafter at Rs. 20 per acre on each crop so raised.

(2) For the irrigation of dry crops, no water-cess will be charged for three years from fasli 1315. From fasli 1318, cess will be charged at the rates shown in column 5 of the schedule.

(3) For the irrigation of a second wet or dry crop on any land commanded by the tank, half the rate prescribed for a first wet or dry crop, respectively, will be charged, except as provided in rules (1) and (2) above.

(4) The above rules shall come into force from the beginning of fasli 1315.

(5) The rates of water-cess shown in the schedule are liable to revision on the completion of the Vengalapuram project works.

(6) Notwithstanding anything in the foregoing rules, Government reserve the full right, with or without reason given, to discontinue either temporarily or permanently the supply of water to any land and to alter the rates of water-cess as from time to time may seem expedient.

SCHEDULE.

Statement showing the rate of water-tax leviable for irrigation from the Ponnalur tank.

Class and sort.	Rate of wet assessment per acre.	Rate of dry assessment per acre.	Difference between the wet and dry rates representing full water-cess per acre.	Half the water-cess shown in column 4.
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
IV—1	7 8 0	2 4 0	5 4 0	2 10 0
IV—2	6 0 0	1 4 0	4 12 0	2 6 0
IV—3	5 0 0	0 12 0	4 4 0	2 2 0
III—1	7 0 0	3 0 0	4 0 0	2 0 0
III—2	5 8 0	1 12 0	3 12 0	1 14 0
III—3	4 8 0	1 4 0	3 4 0	1 10 0
V—3	3 0 0	0 6 0	2 10 0	1 5 0

B.P., No. 6, Sett., 6-1-06.

Page 130—Appendix XXVIII to S.O. No. 25, Schedule C:

(*a*) After "Copper, tin, lead or other metals" *insert* the following:—

Arsenic	2½ per cent. on the sale value at the pit's mouth.
Fluorspar	
Barytes	
Graphite	
Manganese	
Bauxite	
Felspar	
Corundum (if the value does not exceed Rs. 750 a ton).	

(*b*) After "Precious stones" *insert* the following:—

Note.—Corundum, the value of which exceeds Rs. 750 a ton, should be treated as a "precious stone."

G.O., No. 224, Rev., 10-3-06.

B.P., No. 80, 26-3-06.

[1900 Edn.] [1st quarter 1906—April 1906.]

Page 131—Appendix XXIX to S.O. No. 25, paragraph 2:

(*a*) After "Copper, tin, lead or other metals" *insert* the following:—

Arsenic	*Royalty.* 2½ per cent. on the sale value at the pit's mouth.
Fluorspar	
Barytes	
Graphite	
Manganese	
Bauxite	
Felspar	
Corundum (if the value does not exceed Rs. 750 a ton).	

(*b*) After "Precious stones" *insert* the following:—

Note.—Corundum, the value of which exceeds Rs. 750 a ton, should be treated as a "precious stone."

G.O., No. 224, Rev., 10-3-06.

B.P., No. 80, 26-3-06.

[1900 Edn.] [1st quarter 1906—April 1906.]

Pages 135 and 136—Appendix XXX to S.O. No. 25, Second Schedule:

(*a*) After "Copper, tin, lead or other metals" *insert* the following:—

	Royalty.
Arsenic	2½ per cent. on the sale value at the pit's mouth.
Fluorspar	
Barytes	
Graphite	
Manganese	
Bauxite	
Felspar	
Corundum (if the value does not exceeds Rs. 750 a ton).	

(*b*) After "Precious stones" *insert* the following:—

Note.—Corundum, the value of which exceeds Rs. 750 a ton, should be treated as a "precious stone."

G.O., No. 224, Rev., 10-3-06.

B.P., No. 80, 26-3-06.

Pages 144 and 145—Appendix XXXII to S.O. No. 25, Schedule B, (as amended by Slip No. 26 of 1901).

(*a*) *For*—

Graphite, corundum of the coarser qualities, excluding the gem forms of the mineral, magnesite and chromite	2½ per cent. on the sale value at the pit's mouth

Substitute—

Magnesite and chromite ...	2½ per cent. on the sale value, at the pit's mouth or on the surface, of the dressed ore or metal, convertible at the option of the licensee to an equivalent charge per ton to be fixed annually or for a term.

(*b*) *Omit* the following:—

Manganese	½ anna per ton.

B.P., No. 80, 26-3-06.

Page 180—Appendix I to S.O. No. 35:

(i) *For* "Kurnool (f)" and the entries appearing against it, *substitute* the following :—

Kurnool.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	Total.
	AS. P.	AS. P.	AS. P.	AS. P.	AS. P.	AS. P.	AS. P.	AS. P.
[r] Nandyal, Nandikotkur, Ramallakota and Sirvel. Red soil villages.	4 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	...	...	...	16 0
[r] Do. (Black soil villages).	...	4 0	8 0	4 0	...	...	...	16 0
[r] Other taluks [f]	4 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	...	...	...	16 0

(ii) To the list of authorities quoted at the foot of the appendix *add*—

"[r] G.O., No. 153, Rev., 19-2-06."

B.P., No. 76, Sett., 6-3-06.

[1900 Edn.] [1st quarter 1906—April 1906.]

Page 201—Appendix to S.O. No. 50:

After the word "Collector" in the fourth sentence of rule XVI as last amended, *insert* the following :—"or other officer empowered to grant the loan".

B.P., No. 13, Sett., 16-1-06.

[1900 Edn.] [1st quarter 1906—April 1906.]

Page 217—Appendix to S.O. No. 50:

After the word "Collector" in the third sentence of paragraph 9 of the Subsidiary Instructions as last amended, *insert* the following :—"or other officer empowered to grant the loan".

B.P., No. 13, Sett., 16-1-06.

[1900 Edn.] [1st quarter 1906—April 1906.]

Page 335—S.O. No. 95, paragraph 3:

Insert the following after the first sentence: —

"In cases where the appeal is to be preferred to the High Court, a list of the material documents or passages which should be translated and printed must accompany the letter."

B.P., No. 4, 3-1-06.

[1900 Edn.] [1st quarter 1906—April 1906.]

Page 337—S.O. No. 97, (as amended by correction slip No. 10 of 1904).

In the list of districts mentioned in the margin of sub-paragraph 4 of paragraph 2 between "Nellore" and "Coimbatore" *insert* "Guntúr."

B.P., No. 11, 11-1-06.

[1900 Edn.] [1st quarter 1906—April 1906.]

Page 392—S.O. No. 129, paragraph 4:

In the note under "Criminal Judicial Test, Lower Grade", after the words "Graduates in Law" *insert* the clause—

"who have passed the examination in Criminal Procedure Code as prescribed for "the Criminal Judicial Test, lower grade."

B.P., No. 61, 10-3-06.

[1900 Edn.] [1st quarter 1906—April 1906.]

Page 412—S.O. No. 142:

For note (*) to paragraph 2 as amended by correction slip No. 78 of 1901, *substitute* the following:—

(7) "When a native of India is appointed to a post to which is attached a residence built for Europeans, he shall not occupy, or pay rent for, such residence unless the Government, or the Collector and the Superintending Engineer jointly, decide that he may do so. If the Collector and the Superintending Engineer are unable to agree, the matter should be referred to Government for orders."

G.O., No. 74 W., 10-1-06.
B.P., No. 38, 22-2-06.

[1900 Edn.] [1st quarter 1906—April 1906.]

Page 549—S.O. No. 169, paragraph 10:

Add the following at the end of the paragraph :—

" Instead of the solution of corrosive sublimate and powder of naphtha prescribed in paragraph 4 of those directions, the Government have ordered that so far as this Presidency is concerned, papers which have suffered from insects, or are liable to their attacks, should be treated with a solution made in the following proportions :—

½ ounce corrosive sublimate,
½ ounce carbolic acid,
1 pint methylated spirit.

" As this solution is highly poisonous, great care is required in its use, and it must not be used by any one who has abrasions or cuts on his hands. It should be kept in a bottle marked ' Poison ' and bearing a label on which the recipe is clearly written. In treating books with this solution, it should be applied with a soft brush over the binding inside and out, and over the edges of the leaves all round when shut. In the case of records it should be applied over the edges of the files when closed. It evaporates immediately."

B.P., No. 31, 19-2-06.

[1900 Edn.] [1st quarter 1906—April 1906.]

Page 656—Appendix X to S.O. No. 169:

In the list of records under ' (*b*) Collector's treasury ' *delete* item 1.

B.P., No. 64, 13-3-06.

[1900 Edn.] [1st quarter 1906—April 1906.]

Page 753—Appendix II, list No. II to S.O. No. 194:

Add the following to the list as amended by slip No. 42 of 1905 :—

Number.	Designation of officer.	Remarks.
63	Secretaries of Agricultural Associations ...	The village sheet of the District Gazette—(B.P., No. 74, 21-3-06.

B.P., No. 74, 21-3-06.

[1900 Edn.] [1st quarter 1906—April 1906.]